UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D.C.

November 6, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 150 Feed 18

SUBJECT: Allocation of December Set Aside Meal

CONSIDERATION OF REQUESTS FOR SET ASIDE MEAL ON FPA FORM 6'S FOR DECEMBER

A review of the October 26 telegrams from States listing data from FPA Form 6's reveals considerable variation in the inventory position of applicants in various States and lowered inventories on the part of applicants in some States.

When reviewing requests on FPA Form 6's for December set aside in the State office, the requests in column (7) shall be reduced whenever necessary so that the total of the items in columns (5), (6) and (7) do not exceed the total of the items in columns (3) and (4). In this way requests for meal in excess of a 30 day inventory will not be considered.

In the States of California, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington, because of the longer shipments involved for those States, any requests which do not exceed a 60 day inventory may be considered. In these States the totals of the items in columns (5), (6) and (7) shall not exceed two times the total of the items in columns (3) and (4).

The above procedure shall be followed until further notice.

DATES OF DECEMBER STATE FEED ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Since it will be difficult to wire December State allocations to States before the afternoon of December 1, no State feed advisory committee meetings should be held before December 2.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

November 10, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 151 Construction 50

SUBJECT: Summary Third Quarter
Farm Lumber Program

For the third quarter of 1944 the War Food Administration received authorization to issue AA-2 ratings for 250,000,000 board feet of lumber and AA-3 ratings for 724,000,000 board feet of lumber for farm use. Of this amount 370,000,000 board feet of AA-3 ratings were returned to the War Production Board. During the quarter AA-2 ratings were issued for 107,106,396 board feet and AA-3 ratings were issued for 289,967,236 board feet, leaving an unissued balance of 142,893,604 board feet of AA-2 ratings and 64,032,764 board feet of AA-3 ratings. The unissued portions represented 57.2 percent of the AA-2 quota and 18.1 percent of the AA-3 quota.

In orderthat the fourth quarter allotment may be utilized to the fullest possible extent, we are urging each State Committee to examine its respective quotas and requirements and return any surplus quota to this office. If a State Committee believes its quota is too small, a request for an additional allotment may be submitted. All returns and requests for additional allotments should be received by this office as early as possible in November.

Attached is a summary by States of the distribution of lumber during the third quarter.

The final quotas as indicated on the attachment are the original quotas plus any supplemental allotments and/or minus any returns.

Attachment

THIRD QUARTER SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF AA-2 and AA-3
RATINGS FOR FARM LUMBER
BY AAA COMMITTEES

	Final Quotas		Issued		Unissued		% Unissued	
	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3
Northeast Region								
Connecticut	1,600,000	3,800,000	114,394	1,015,067	1,485,606	2,784,933	92.8	73.3
Maine	1,300,000	1,700,000	994,415	1,660,897	305,585	39,103	23.5	2.3
Massachusetts	1,000,000	1,500,000	174,189	770,912	825,811	729,088	82.6	48.6
New Hampshire	250,000	900,000	89,659	538,173	160,341	361,827	64.1	40.2
New Jersey	1,840,000	5,760,000	1,565,897	680,839	274,103	5,079,161	14.9	88.2
New York	4,600,000	4,700,000	2,975,400	2,783,695	1,624,600	1,916,305	35.3	40.8
Pennsylvania	5,600,000	12,300,000	1,607,591	4,617,919	3,992,409	7,682,081	71.3	75.1
Rhode Island	140,000	560,000	32,209	131,215	107,791	428,785	77.0	76.6
Vermont	460,000	1,940,000	187,755	1,532,989	272,245	407,011	59.2	21.0
Total N. E. Region	16,790,000	33,160,000	7,741,509	13,731,706	9,048,491	19,428,294	53.9	58.6
East Central Region								
Delaware	900,000	900,000	71,837	783,903	828,163	116,097	92.1	12.9
Kentucky	3,900,000	12,200,000	806,179	10,098,623	3,093,821	2,101,377	79.4	17.2
Maryland	1,850,000	5,400,000	659,682	1,052,139	1,190,318	4,347,861	64.3	80.5
North Carolina	3,700,000	11,400,000	2,055,976	7,630,571	1,644,024	3,769,429	44.4	33.1
Tennessee	2,300,000	6,210,849	514,480	5,733,290	1,785,520	477,559	77.6	7.7
Virginia	1,500,000	4,800,000	926,143	3,954,943	573,857	845,057	38.3	17.6
West Virginia	700,000	2,000,000	244,703	700.362	455,297	1,299,638	65.0	65.0
Total E. C. Region	14,850,000	42,910,849	5,279,000	29,953,831	9,571,000	12,957,018	64.4	30.2
Southern Region								
Alabama	2,100,000	4,500,000	394,957	3,008,073	1,705,043	1,491,927	81.0	33.2
Arkansas	2,500,000	7,800,000	1,029,457	3,408,234	1,470,543	4,391,766	58.8	56.3
Florida	1,350,000	4,500,000	396,857	2,507,551	953,143	1,992,449	70.6	44.2
Georgia	2,900,000	8,900,000	585,988	3,007,227	2,314,013	5,892,773	79.5	66.2
Louisiana	1,900,000	4,500,000	898,959	2,957,076	1,001,041	1,542,924	52.6	34.2
Mississippi	2,400,000	7,500,000	148,340	4,410,500	2,251,660	3,089,500	93.7	40.6
Oklahoma	1,700,000	6,000,000	256,901	5,195,306	1,443,099	804,694	84.8	13.4
South Carolina	1,600,000	5,000,000	303,034	2,670,459	1,296,966	2,329,541	81.0	46.6
Texas	7,900,000	23,900,000	4,884,205	13,636,278	3,015,795	10,263,722	38.2	42.9
Total Southern Region	24,350,000	72,600,000	8,898,698	40,800,704	15,451,302	31,799,296	63.4	43.8

	Final Quotas		Issued		Unissued		% Unissued	
	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3	AA-2	AA-3
Western Region								
Arizona	1,100,000	800,000	720,027	766,775	379,973	33,225	34.5	4.2
California	10,600,000	22,900,000	4,769,092	13,968,946	5,830,908	8,931,054	55.0	39.0
Colorado	2,300,000	7,700,000	1,292,074	3,491,068	1,007,926	4,208,932	43.8	54.6
Idaho	2,200,000	6,800,000	1,544,064	5,427,232	655,936	1,372,768	29.8	20.2
Kansas	7,800,000	16,800,000	3,852,053	7,666,199	3,947,947	9,133,801	50.3	54.4
Montana	2,400,000	8,000,000	2,046,464	7,263,615	353,536	736,385	14.7	9.2
Nevada	200,000	303,446	160,582	303,446	39,418	---	19.7	---
New Mexico	1,100,000	2,400,000	509,134	1,433,401	590,866	966,599	50.4	40.2
North Dakota	4,500,000	13,300,000	4,368,506	13,000,225	131,494	299,775	2.9	2.2
Oregon	2,500,000	7,600,000	1,583,768	6,674,314	916,232	925,686	36.6	12.2
Utah	1,100,000	2,900,000	790,990	2,343,893	309,010	556,107	28.1	19.2
Washington	3,400,000	8,500,000	1,890,981	6,495,490	1,509,019	2,004,510	44.4	23.5
Wyoming	1,100,000	2,300,000	808,205	1,299,174	291,795	1,000,826	26.4	43.5
Total Western Region	40,300,000	100,303,446	24,335,940	70,133,778	15,964,060	30,169,668	39.6	30.0
North Central Region								
Illinois	10,100,000	32,200,000	3,131,841	24,921,381	6,968,159	7,278,619	64.1	22.6
Indiana	9,100,000	11,200,000	5,428,097	8,901,274	3,671,903	2,298,726	40.7	20.5
Iowa	21,100,000	24,696,589	16,681,470	24,696,589	4,418,530	----	20.9	--
Michigan	7,500,000	13,400,000	2,157,854	6,445,943	5,342,146	6,954,057	71.3	51.8
Minnesota	12,400,000	28,700,000	7,269,884	21,582,124	5,130,116	7,117,876	41.4	24.8
Missouri	7,200,000	12,659,610	5,980,327	6,186,742	1,219,673	6,472,868	16.9	51.1
Nebraska	7,700,000	8,900,000	5,469,302	8,249,267	2,230,698	650,733	29.1	7.3
Ohio	10,700,000	23,300,000	2,771,329	9,206,331	7,928,671	14,093,669	74.0	60.5
South Dakota	5,600,000	15,500,000	4,894,893	10,615,341	705,107	4,884,659	12.6	31.5
Wisconsin	12,100,000	28,100,000	7,066,252	14,542,225	5,033,748	13,557,775	41.6	48.3
Total N. C. Region	103,500,000	198,656,199	60,851,249	135,347,217	42,648,751	63,308,982	41.2	31.8
U. S. TOTALS	199,790,000	447,630,494	107,106,396	289,967,236	92,683,604	157,663,258	46.4	35.2
WFA ALLOTMENT	250,000,000	354,000,000	107,106,396	289,967,236	142,893,604	64,032,764	57.2	18.1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington, D.C.

November 7, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 152 Feed 19

SUBJECT: Voluntary Protein Limitation Agreement and Cooperation of the Feed and Livestock Industry

Attached is a copy of a revision of the voluntary protein limitation agreement released by the Feed Industry Council.

This voluntary agreement assisted materially in stretching our protein supplies during the period of greatest expansion in livestock numbers. The appreciation of the War Food Administration should be expressed to feed manufacturers, feed dealers, and poultry and livestock producers who cooperated in this program.

The Chairman of each State Agricultural Conservation Committee is requested to express to the membership of their State Feed Advisory Committee the appreciation of our Agency for the fine cooperation and assistance given us in the work of allocating equitably our feed supplies during a tight period.

Allocations will continue to be made only as long as necessary; however, the fine spirit of cooperation achieved between members of the feed and livestock industry and our people should continue to be maintained after such allocations are discontinued.

A copy of this memorandum and attached release shall be furnished to each member of the feed advisory committee, and to any other interested persons who request it.

Attachment

FEED INDUSTRY COUNCIL

Chicago Office
53 W. Jackson Blvd.
Phone Harrison 0046

Washington, D.C.Office
605 Hibbs Building
Phone National 2993

REVISION OF THE VOLUNTARY PROTEIN LIMITATION AGREEMENT

Two years ago the feed industry faced a critical shortage of animal proteins . . . a shortage so severe that it endangered the entire food production program for meat, milk and eggs. Working closely with the United States Department of Agriculture, representatives of the feed industry took steps to meet this situation. A Voluntary Protein Limitation Program was drawn up, which limited the amount of animal protein which could be used in mixed feeds, and made various recommendations for conserving the total supply of animal and vegetable proteins. Through the splendid cooperation of feed manufacturers, feed dealers and livestock and poultry producers, our wartime goals for poultry and livestock products were met and in some cases even exceeded.

At the present time we face a different situation. The supplies of meat scraps, tankage and fish meal are in better relationship to total proteins than any time during the past two years. Adjustments in livestock and poultry numbers have been made which help ease the demand for feed, and give us a better rounded supply for all types of feeding.

Also, the feed industry is now operating under War Food Order 9, which effectively limits the usage of all types of proteins and maintains a close check on the over-all protein supply. Because of this we feel it is no longer necessary to maintain the limitations on total proteins that have existed since February 1943, under the Voluntary Protein Limitation Agreement.

(Over)

The feed industry welcomes this opportunity to offer protein supplements for all classes of livestock and poultry more freely. With the full cooperation and approval of the Feed Management Branch of the War Food Administration, the Feed Industry Council now makes the following recommendations:

(1) It is no longer necessary to maintain the limitations on the animal protein levels or the total protein content of mixed feeds as provided by the USDA - Feed Industry Council Voluntary Protein Conservation Program which has been in effect since February, 1943.

(2) The adjustment in livestock and poultry numbers now makes it possible for feed manufacturers to follow the judgment of their own nutritionists and nutritionists from the State colleges and experiment stations regarding the total protein content of their feeds, as well as the animal protein levels.

(3) We should continue to practice protein conservation and total feed conservation, and make every effort to avoid waste in any form.

(4) Feed manufacturers, feed dealers and feeders are deserving of high praise for their cooperation in following the Voluntary Protein Conservation Program during the period of very tight supplies.

FEED INDUSTRY COUNCIL

J. A. McConnell
Chairman

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington, 25, D.C.

November 11, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 153 Construction - 51

SUBJECT: Revisions in L-41 Agricultural Handbook

Recent changes in Conservation Order L-41 and in CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A, have made it necessary to revise several pages of the Handbook. The revision has been delayed so that certain changes, which were in the process of being made, could be included.

Most important of the changes are as follows:

(1) In cases where it is not necessary to file an application for authority to begin construction, but a priority rating is needed to purchase equipment for installation in existing buildings, a farmer may file a special form (WPB-541, 1319, etc.) with the nearest WPB office. Approval of such an application includes authority to make any alteration to the building which is necessary to install the equipment properly. In the above cases farmers should be advised to file one of the special forms (whichever may be applicable) as these applications ordinarily are not processed by County and State Committees and the Committees would thereby be relieved of some work.

(2) CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A, now prohibits the use of critical sizes of lumber for certain purposes, regardless of the source of lumber supply, unless a waiver is requested on the WPB-617 application and authority is granted. This means that, even though a farmer may cut lumber from his own trees, if he needs authorization to build he cannot use restricted sizes of lumber unless a waiver is granted.

Pages 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 20 and 20-A have been revised in accordance with the above and other changes, and are attached. These changes have been underlined rather than marked with asterisks as in previous revisions, as it is believed the underlining will enable the reader to pick out changes more readily. Additions to the Handbook have made it necessary in some cases to transfer a section or paragraph to the next page, in which case the transferred material is not underlined but the page shows the revision date of 11-11-44. No changes have been made in the Table of Contents to conform with these transfers. Page 20, Rev. 7-19-44, should be deleted. This memorandum, with attachments, is being furnished in quantities sufficient for distribution to county offices. Copies of CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A, are being sent under separate cover for distribution to county offices.

Attachments

PART I. AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION EXEMPT FROM ORDER L-41

A. "On-Farm" Construction Exempted (physically located on a farm)

1. Agricultural construction (including farm houses) on a single farm where the cost does not exceed $1000 in a calendar year (January 1 to December 31). Not more than $200 of this sum may be spent on any farmhouse on the farm.

2. The rebuilding or restoring of a farmhouse damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earth quake, acts of War, or the like, after July 1, 1943, if the cost of rebuilding or restoring is less than $5000.

3. Maintenance and repair needed to keep a building or structure in sound working condition, including the minimum work necessary to prevent more damage to a building (or its contents) which has been damaged by fire, flood, tornado, etc., and the maintenance or repair of any processing or building service machinery and equipment. (See Interpretations, Section H).

4. Drainage or irrigation ditches, and grading or similar earth moving operations, provided no materials are used other than clay tile and non-reinforced concrete pipe. (See Interpretations, Section I, page 20).

5. Drilling and casing of water wells (excluding the use of pipe to conduct water on the surface).

6. Installing or erecting rationed farm machinery and equipment obtained on a purchase certificate issued under FPO-14.

7. Installing or erecting wire fencing which has been obtained on a PR-19 certificate.

8. Insulation of existing buildings, including the application of masonry veneer. (See Interpretations, Section J, page 20).

9. Erecting farm silos manufactured by a producer as defined in Order L-257.

10. The installation of heating and combustion equipment resulting in a saving of the fuel formerly used (not including a change to a new kind of fuel) where the total cost of installation including the cost of the equipment does not exceed $25,000 and when the cost of installation, excluding the cost of equipment, does not exceed $5000.

11. Installation in existing buildings of any machinery or equipment for the purchase of which a priority rating has been obtained by filing a special WPB form including WPB-541 and WPB-1319. (See Interpretations, Section N).

B. Emergency Construction Exempted (for procedure see Part VI)

1. The rebuilding or restoring of farm buildings damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, acts of War, or the like, where the cost of reconstruction is less than $5000, and the USDA determines that immediate rebuilding is essential to the agricultural program.

2. The reconstruction of buildings or structures damaged or destroyed by disaster, where the Red Cross has determined that rebuilding or restoring is essential.

3. Farm construction necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products, where the USDA determines that immediate construction is essential to the agricultural program.

C. "Off-Farm" Construction Exempted

1. Irrigation and drainage systems serving more than one farm where the total cost does not exceed $1000 in a calendar year.

* 2. Warehouse or storage buildings or a group of such buildings where the total cost does not exceed $1000 for a calendar year, except that the limit is $200 for a frozen food locker plant.

* 3. A church, hospital, school, college, U.S.O.Club or other public buildings, where the total cost does not exceed $1000 in a calendar year.

4. Any other construction where the cost does not exceed $200 in a calendar year, except where a larger exemption is provided in Order L-41 for specific commercial, industrial or other types of construction.

* Changes or additions to 2-15-44 issue.

PART III. HOW TO FILE AN APPLICATION (See WPB-617 Instructions and CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A, "Construction Limitations" for complete information.)

A. Forms to be used.

1. Revised Form WPB-617 must be used for farm cases when applying for authority to begin construction, reconstruction, remodeling or conversion restricted by Conservation Order L-41 and for necessary priority ratings or allotment symbols required to obtain building materials and equipment to be used in such restricted construction.

2. In case of emergency, application may be made by wire or in person instead of on a printed form. (See procedure Part VI).

3. Where a new utility connection is required the WPB-617 application to begin construction must be accompanied by one of the following, prepared by the utility company:

   a. Two copies of letter certification when connection can be made under Order U-1-c.
   b. Three copies of a WPB-2774 application when special authorization is required.
   c. Three copies of Form WPB-2348 when connection can be made under Order U-1-d.

4. Revised Form WPB-617 must be filed with the County Committee when applying for authorization to install farm plumbing and heating equipment (other than stoves) where the construction cost, including the cost of the equipment, is in excess of L-41 limits. Be certain to check the L-41 exemptions listed in this Handbook (Part I, A, paragraphs 1, 3, 10 and 11). The exempted amount may be $200, $1000, $25,000 or, "unlimited" when the provisions of Part I, A, paragraph 3 or Part I, A, paragraph 11 apply. Where these limits are not exceeded, if a priority rating is needed to purchase the equipment, it should be requested from the nearest WPB Office on Form WPB-1319. No priority rating or authorization is required to purchase and install certain items needed for replacement of equipment which has been worn out, damaged beyond repair, or destroyed. (Note: all new domestic cooking and heating stoves designed to burn oil or gas are rationed. Apply to local War Price and Rationing Board for stove purchase certificate.)

5. Applications for approval of residential construction other than farmhouses should be filed on Form WPB-2896 (formerly PD-105) with the nearest FHA office. (See Part IV, Section C.)

B. How to fill out Form WPB-617. (See sample application attached)

1. Applicant prepares five copies, retains one, and files the original and three copies with necessary supporting information or forms.

2. All copies must be signed and dated by the person who is, or is to be, the owner of the proposed project or his duly authorized representative.

3. Check proper square or squares in heading to indicate type of application.

*4. Answer all questions in Section I for all projects. List numerically the answers to questions A, B, C and D on the blank side (page 2) of the form. If additional space is required, use separate sheets and attach copies to each copy of Form WPB-617.

*5. The kind or quantity of construction materials required should not be listed on the application form except where it is necessary to request a waiver of the restrictions on the use of materials shown in CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A, "Construction Limitations". (Note: The "Construction Limitations" were formerly set forth in Form WPBI-1517.) All applicants should receive a copy of the WPB-617 Instructions and CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A, "Construction Limitations" with each set of WPB-617 application forms.

AAA Committees should note that the use of certain materials, particularly lumber of types commonly used by farmers, is prohibited by the "Construction Limitations". However, the "Construction Limitations" on lumber do not apply to those classes of exempted construction for which the Committees are authorized to issue "Farmer's Lumber Certificates". In all cases where authorization to begin construction must be applied for on Form WPB-617, the "Construction Limitations" do apply. In such cases, farmers who find it necessary to use any of the prohibited items must request a waiver, show quantities and explain why it is necessary to use these critical materials. (See Question C, Section I, WPB-617). If waivers are not requested in the application and granted in the authorization, the "Construction Limitations" govern the use of material and service equipment. (See Interpretations, Section K, page 20-A.)

*6. Questions in Section II should be answered only when manufacturing or processing equipment is required. Questions in Section III should be answered only when items shown on the "Construction Limitations" equipment list (Appendix II) are required. For ordinary farm construction cases, it should not be necessary to answer any of these questions.

*Changes or additions to 2-15-44 issue

7. In preparing an application, tell the whole story. Be thorough and specific in identifying the construction requested, and give the reasons why it is necessary during wartime restrictions. Besides giving all of the information requested, any additional supporting data available should be included to assure favorable consideration. Sketchy and incomplete descriptions or justifications for proposed projects defeat their own purpose by failing to give WPB a clear picture of what is to be constructed or why it is necessary. Wherever possible, submit general plans or show by sketches floor plan and section with dimensions.

C. Where to file Form WPB-617

1. All applications for "on-farm" construction must be filed with the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for the county in which the project is located.

*2. Information on filing all other construction applications is given in the WPB-617 instructions.

*D. Amendments and Appeals.

1. For higher ratings, time extensions or permission to waive restrictions placed in previous authorizations, submit a letter (in duplicate) to the office where the original application was filed giving the serial number and issuance date of the authorization. In case of a request for higher ratings include the purchase order number (if any), description of the item, name and address of supplier, his promised delivery date with present rating, and required delivery date. In all cases the letter should explain in detail why the adjustment requested is necessary.

2. To appeal for reconsideration of a denied application, submit a letter in duplicate to the office where the original application was filed giving the serial number of the case and the date of denial. Explain in detail the reasons upon which the request for reconsideration is based.

3. For additions to structures already authorized but not yet finished, or for additional processing machinery or equipment, file a WPB-617 and indicate in block 2 of the heading that an amendment is requested.

*Changes or additions to 2-15-44 issue

PART VI. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING EMERGENCY APPLICATIONS

The emergency construction procedure is intended primarily for construction where the need cannot be anticipated far enough in advance to secure regular WPB approval without undue hardship or loss of farm products. Continuation of this procedure in future amendments of Order L-41 will depend upon the need and how successfully it is executed in the field by State and county committees. In the past, emergency approval has been issued in some instances where no emergency was involved and in other cases emergency approval was not issued for eligible cases. The former is a misuse of authority and the latter causes unwarranted hardship to the applicant.

Farm emergency applications need not be made on any special form and may be made in person or by telephone or telegraph to the county committee.

A. County Committee Procedure:

1. Review farmers' requests for emergency construction approval promptly. (Dwellings under Part I, A, paragraph 2 do not require such approval.)

2. Telegraph or telephone the following information to the State committee when immediate replacement of buildings destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc., (occurring not more than 90 days prior to the date of the farmer's request for emergency approval is essential to the agricultural program, or when immediate construction of new facilities is necessary to prevent threatened loss of food products:
   (a) Applicant's name and address
   (b) Cause and date of the emergency (fire, flood, etc.)
   (c) What the building or structure is used for
   (d) Type of construction
   (e) Why immediate construction is necessary
   (f) Estimated cost of construction

3. Issue prescribed notification letter to the applicant when emergency approval is granted by the State committee. (See sample letter attached)

4. Notify the applicant when emergency approval cannot be granted and indicate the procedure required for filing regular applications if applicable.

B. State Committee Procedure:

1. Review emergency construction requests from county committees and determine whether they fall within one of the following classes:

   (a) Reconstruction of farm buildings (not dwellings) destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc. (occurring not more than 90 days prior to the date of the farmer's request for emergency approval) costing less than $5000 where immediate restoration is essential to the agricultural program.

(b) Reconstruction of farm buildings destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc., costing $5000 or more where immediate restoration is essential to the agricultural program.

(c) Other farm construction where the applicant cannot wait for regular WPB approval because immediate construction is necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products.

2. Instruct the county committee to issue prescribed letter of approval to the applicant when the construction falls within Class B 1(a) or B 1(c) and is determined eligible for emergency approval. (Construction limitations will not apply to these classes.)

3. Request emergency approval from the appropriate WPB Office by telegram giving the same information required from the county committee when the construction falls within Class B 1(b). (The WPB Office will notify the applicant directly and advise the State committee of the final action taken.)

4. Prepare Form FCI-41-2b, attached, and forward it to the AAA Regional Director, Washington, D. C., when emergency construction approval is granted.

5. Instruct the county committee to notify the applicant and indicate procedure required where construction requested is not eligible for emergency approval.

C. Red Cross Procedure:

1. The American Red Cross has a written understanding with the War Production Board whereby, in time of widespread disaster, authority is granted to the Red Cross to extend preference ratings in a controlled amount for the relief of disaster sufferers. This assistance is extended to all eligible persons who require restricted materials for the repair, replacement or reconstruction of property damaged by disaster, irrespective of their need for Red Cross financial assistance.

2. Where the Red Cross establishes field offices in disaster cases, negotiations or applications for assistance in securing materials, should be directed to their office. When the location of this office is not known, necessary information can be secured
(a) through the local chapter of the American Red Cross, or
(b) through the appropriate area office of the American Red Cross.

North Atlantic Area - New York City, New York
Eastern Area - Alexandria, Virginia
Midwestern Area - St. Louis, Missouri
Pacific Area - San Francisco, California
Southeastern Area - Atlanta, Georgia

3. When materials are secured by ratings or allotment numbers extended through the Red Cross (Red Cross Form 2096) and they have determined that immediate reconstruction is essential, it is not necessary for the applicant to file a regular WPB-617 form for WPB authority to begin construction under Conservation Order L-41.

D. The erection of small movable prefabricated buildings or equipment such as poultry and hog houses or feeders, which are purposely placed on skids in order that they may be moved periodically, is not considered as construction under Conservation Order L-41 and do not have to be considered in determining whether or not L-41 cost limits are exceeded. However, a prefabricated building is affixed to the realty and, consequently, the construction is subject to L-41 regulations, if it is bought and set up for use in one spot for an indeterminate time, or as long as it lasts.

E. Labor cabins, barracks or bunkhouses designed for use by seasonal laborers needed to insure harvesting of agricultural crops are classified as agricultural construction and as such the $1,000 exemption permitted per farm applies.

F. "On-farm" agricultural construction includes dwellings, farm service buildings, or other construction physically located on and used for the operation of a farm, producing primarily for the market, e.g., a rural milk collecting station would not be a part of "on-farm" project even though it is located on a farm because it is used by a group of farmers for marketing milk.

G. "Off-farm" agricultural construction is construction which is generally not located on a farm but used for the marketing, storage, processing or production of farm products, e.g., a potato or grain storage building at a trackside location some distance from a farm is a separate project with exemption limits, and not a part of a farm project even though it may be owned by a farmer.

H. Where an existing siding or roof needs repair and ordinary methods such as painting or patching will not suffice, a new siding or new roof may be put on. The new siding or roof need not be of the same material as the old.

When the removal and replacement of any machinery or equipment which has been worn out, damaged beyond repair or destroyed, (i.e. maintenance) or the repair of any machinery or equipment, is necessary in order that a building may continue to serve its purpose, work which must be done on the building in order to permit the removal and replacement, or repair, of the machinery or equipment is exempted from Order L-41.

I. Except for projects wholly exempt from the restrictions of L-41, earth-moving operations may not be started without authorization if they are part of a construction job in which other materials will be incorporated before completion. For example, a farmer wishes to begin moving earth for installation of clay tile or non-reinforced concrete pipe for an irrigation system. If the system cannot be used without constructing sheds, pump houses, etc., then the earth moving operations may not be started without authorization.

J. The exemption of certain insulation materials, including masonry veneer, applies only where they are strictly for insulation purposes in existing buildings. For example, if rigid insulating material is used for partitions in remodeling, converting or otherwise altering an old building, its cost must be included in the cost of the job.

K. To use lumber, hardboard or plywood, as outlined below, in farm construction projects requiring WPB approval, a waiver from the Construction Limitations (Paragraph K, Appendix I, Schedule A, CMP Regulation 6) is required:

1. Any lumber which is 2" thick (nominally) and less than 8" wide (nominally) or any lumber which is less than 2" thick (nominally) and of any width, for the following purposes: (a) Sheathing of walls and roof, (b) Facing of partitions and ceilings, (c) Siding, (d) Fencing, (e) Sub-floors, (f) Framing of exterior walls, (g) Framing of interior partitions supported on other than wood frame floors.

2. Any lumber for the framing of first or ground floors where there is no basement or cellar beneath.

3. Any lumber less than 2" thick (nominally) which is not square edge (i.e., dressed and matched, worked to pattern, etc.) except when used for finished floor, millwork and trim.

4. Any lumber of common grades for millwork and trim.

5. Hardboard

6. New plywood except as permitted for forms for concrete construction. (See Section 7 below).

7. New plywood or new lumber for forms for concrete construction when used plywood or used lumber is available. (Note: when used plywood or used lumber is not available see Para. K, 3 of CMP Regulation 6, Schedule A for provisions governing use of new plywood or new lumber for this purpose.)

L. When equipment or fixtures are attached to a building so firmly that removal would result in material damage to the building or the attachments, construction is involved and L-41 applies. For example;
Attachments to the plumbing system of a building
Attachments requiring installation of new wiring in a building
Attachments for which a base or foundation must be built
Attachments which must be cemented to a floor or a wall

M. A farm is defined as follows in Interpretation 1 to Directive 24, as amended, for the purpose of determining agency jurisdiction in processing borderline residential cases:

A farm is a place primarily used for raising crops, livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc., for the market. Except in unusual cases a place of less than five acres will not be considered a farm.

N. The exemption given in Part I, A, paragraph 11 is authorized under the terms of Direction 2 to Order L-41. When any machinery or equipment has been procured in the manner prescribed by the exemption, its installation in existing buildings plus any alterations to such buildings which must be made to permit the installation, is exempted from Order L-41. The term "alterations" does not include construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings.

☆☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE O—1944

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

November 11, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 154 Supplies 54

SUBJECT: Procurement of Mechanically Refrigerated Farm Milk Coolers

Control over the production of mechanically refrigerated farm milk coolers was removed from Order L-257 by Amendment 1, issued November 2, 1944, to that order. The rules governing production and deliveries of such equipment now are contained in Direction 2 to Order L-38, issued November 2, 1944, and covering the period of July 1, 1944, to June 30, 1945. Copies of Direction 2 will be forwarded to States in quantities sufficient to furnish one copy to each county office.

Under Direction 2 to Order L-38 a farm milk cooler (immersion, surface, or tubular types which are mechanically refrigerated)or a refrigeration system for use in a farm milk cooler, may be delivered without a rated order to any farmer who needs such equipment to cool milk which he sells, if the farmer gives the seller a signed certificate in substantially the following form:

> I certify to the War Production Board that I am a farmer, and that I need the farm milk cooler or the refrigeration system for use in a milk cooler, covered by this order, immediately and will use it for cooling milk which I sell.

Purchase certificates, issued by County Farm Rationing Committees to Farmers prior to the time milk coolers were removed from the War Food Administration rationing order, may be used in lieu of the above statement in those cases where the farmer has been unable to secure the equipment covered by the purchase certificate. Direction 2 to L-38 defines a farmer as a person who engages in farming as a business and sells milk as a part of such business.

As stated above, a farmer who needs a farm milk cooler, or refrigeration system for such a cooler, for cooling milk which he sells, may use a certificate to get it. However, a person who wants such equipment to cool milk for processing purposes which he carries on, such as bottling milk, or separating, churning or pasturizing milk, for resale, is regarded as a milk processor and must apply for such equipment by filing Form WPB-1319. Such a person may not use the certificate even though he also does farming. A farmer who wishes to construct his own farm milk cooler or convert an existing non-mechanical milk cooler, may obtain the necessary refrigeration equipment by certification, the same as for a complete farm milk cooler.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington, D. C.

November 18, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 155 Feed 20

SUBJECT: Partial Revocation of WFO 9

WFO 9 has been modified as follows:

(1) Quota restrictions on use of protein meals by feed manufacturers are removed.

(2) Inventory limitations on protein meals are discontinued.

(3) Certificates of compliance are required only in the case of linseed meal. This is covered by WFO 9.16 which limits deliveries of linseed meal for resale in any form during the last quarter of 1944 to the amount delivered during the last quarter 1942-43 average.

(4) The set aside and distribution provisions are retained. Allocations of December set aside meal will be made in accordance with Special Services Memorandum 150, Feed 18, dated November 6.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

November 24, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 156 Administrative - 2

Subject: Transfer of Functions from County Farm Rationing Committees to County AAA Committees

Supplementary Order 1 (2d Rev.) to WFO-14 was revoked effective November 21, 1944. This action removes the one remaining item, corn pickers, from rationing control under WFO-14.

The removal of all items of farm machinery and equipment from rationing control under WFO-14 eliminates considerable work assigned to county farm rationing committees. All remaining duties, those in connection with the crawler tractor procedure, issuance of GA-276 certificates, or any others assigned to the county farm rationing committees should be carried out by the county AAA committees.

Section 1202.263 of WFO-14 authorized the establishment of a county farm rationing committee for each county having a substantial agricultural area. Such committees are chosen annually as soon as practicable after the newly elected members of the county agricultural conservation committee take office following the annual election. Since duties assigned to county farm rationing committees will now be carried out by the county agricultural conservation committees, such committees should not be appointed at the present time by county agricultural conservation committees elected for the year 1945. County farm rationing committees will be appointed only if duties are assigned to them by the War Food Administration.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Pullman, Washington
June 27, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 157 MACHINERY RATIONING- 1944-42

Subject: Rationing of Hume Love Pea Bars and Reels Discontinued

Date: June 28, 1944

To: State Committeemen, County Committeemen, County Associations

Since it appears that the rationing program on Hume Love pea bars and reels has now accomplished its purpose of protecting those with the greatest need for this equipment it has been decided that both the rationing and distribution program will be discontinued as of this date.

You should keep in mind in releasing this information, however, that due to difficulties in securing parts the J. E. Love Company will be unable to accept additional orders for Cutters Bars at this time. They and the State Committee are making every effort to secure the necessary parts so that production can be continued and additional equipment will be made available.

The Company will be able to furnish reels to the extent of authorized production however and will continue to accept orders for this item.

Our previous policy has been to discourage the release of Hume Love reels for use with Grain Machines. It is no longer necessary to restrict the release of this equipment for peas and the manufacturer should be given local publicity.

IMPORTANT: Include any purchase certificates issued for cutter bars or reels during the month of June on the June SWB-MR-3(Revised).

W. A. Wolf, Chairman
State Committee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

November 30, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 157

Surplus War Property - 3

Subject: Delegation of Authority to Conduct Auction Sales to Defense Plant Corporation Field Representatives

A number of auction sales of Defense Plant Installation excess materials have been held in various States. In the past, many of the arrangements preparatory to holdi auction sales, including preparation and final execution of the contract, were made or closely supervised by the Washington, D. C. office of the Defense Plant Corporation. Recently Defense Plant Corporation designated a person in each of its area offices to act as Supervisor of Sales. The Supervisor of Sales has authority to freeze materials selected for sale, to direct Plancors in the preparation of materials selected for sale, and to handle all phases of arranging and conducting auction sales, in cooperation with AAA, with the exception of the signing of the "Auctioneer Contract."

A standard contract has been prepared by the Defense Plant Corporation and the Supervisor of Sales has authority to negotiate contracts with sales organizations in the field. After a sales organization has signed a contract the Supervisor of Sale will forward six copies of the contract to Defense Plant Corporation, Washington, D. C. for signature of an official of the Corporation. All contracts must meet standards outlined by DPC. Such contracts will be automatically approved and signe when received in the Washington DPC office. Contracts which do not meet the DPC standards will not be forwarded to Washington for approval.

Two copies of the "Auctioneer Contract", and two copies of a memorandum dated November 25 from B. H. MacNeal, DPC, delegating to Supervisors of Sales the authority to hold rural auctions, are being forwarded to each State. Sections of the contract for which limitations have been established are indicated below and the limitations are specified.

Section III(d) - The entry in this section must be at least $50.00.

Section IV - Bond in the amount of at least $5,000 must be posted. A certified check in the amount of $5,000 may be posted in lieu of a bond.

Fire insurance in an amount of at least $5,000 must be secured.

Theft insurance in an amount of at least $5,000 must be secured.

Section IX - The entry in this section shall not exceed "10% of gross receipts. ("Gross receipts" are defined in this section.) The entry in the last sentence of this section shall be the same as for Section III(d).

AAA Responsibilities

Under general supervision of the AAA area auction sale representative, the responsibilities are:

1. Arrange with the Supervisor of Sales for visits to all Plancors (Defense Plant Installations) located in the State for the purpose of determining locations and approximate amounts of materials suitable for farm auctions.

2. If, after discussion with a sales organization, it is apparent that it cannot or will not meet the standard contract requirements, such sales organization should not be recommended to the Supervisor of Sales. In such cases another sales organization which can and will meet the requirements should be selected.

3. Select location for a sale, sales organization to conduct the sale, and date of sale and discuss these selections with the Supervisor of Sales. When talking to sales company, particular emphasis should be placed on the amount of work involved and the number of persons required to properly conduct such an auction.

4. Arrange for a meeting of the Supervisor of Sales or his representative, with the sales organization for the purpose of negotiating a contract. A representative of AAA should attend this meeting.

5. Immediately after the sales organization has signed the contract, a representative of the State Committee and members of the County Committee for the county in which the sale will be held should visit Plancors with representatives of DPC for the purpose of selecting the individual items to be sold at the auction. It may be desirable for a representative of the auction company to accompany AAA and DPC representatives when selecting the items.

6. Contact businessmen's organizations in the community in which the sale will be held for the purpose of outlining the reasons for disposing of surplus Government properties through community auctions. When discussing the proposed auction sale with the organizations, the following points should be mentioned: (a) Community auctions are an established channel of trade, (b) Most of the material is used construction items and small construction tools not readily saleable through regular retail channels, (c) Any new property included for sale is in broken lots, (d) It is desirable to get the property in the hands of the user as soon as possible so that such materials will not be stockpiled and released when merchants' shelves are full, when it would then become a real threat to the market, (e) The auction sale method insures wide distribution to a large number of people, (f) This method of selling removes possibility of large amounts of used construction material and small construction tools from falling into the hands of a few individuals for speculative purposes, and (g) Property is sold at a price which is fair to the purchaser and to the Government, which in turn benefits the taxpayer.

7. Help to inform farmers and local merchants of the location and date of the sale and of the types of items to be sold. Community committeemen will be of particular assistance in advising other farmers of the sale. (This action is desirable even though advertising the sale is a primary responsibility of the auction company.)

8. Help auction company secure labor, if necessary.

9. Arrange for a representative to be available at the site of the sale during the unloading and arranging of the merchandise in order that he may offer such assistance as may be necessary.

10. Assist when and where needed to assure success of the sale.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

Pullman, Washington
June 27, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 158 Transportation - 1944-22

Date: June 28, 1944
To: State Committeemen, County Committeemen, County Associations
Subject: Report Required of Emergency Requirements for Trucks

Information on critical agricultural truck requirements is needed to assist the Procurement Division of the U. S. Treasury Department and the War Food Administration in the distribution of surplus Government trucks, both nationally and within the State, in order that any critical needs which now exist, or which are anticipated, may be satisfied insofar as possible.

Attached is a report form and instructions for obtaining the requested information. We were requested to mail this report to the Western Division office not later than July 1, but because the request was only received in this office today, we have requested an extension of time until July 7.

This means that we must have each County Committee report in the State Office no later than Friday, July 7, and the reports must be mailed from the County Offices no later than Wednesday, July 5. Your cooperation will be appreciated.

SCOPE: Consideration should be given only to critical transportation situations which exist, or are anticipated within the County relative to certain crops, livestock, or livestock products and not to total truck requirements. Procedure included in SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 155, Transportation - 1944 - 21 relative to the distribution of surplus trucks for non-emergency purposes will still be effective. However, where critical situations exist or are anticipated an effort will be made to arrange for special consideration for the areas involved.

COUNTY COMMITTEE PROCEDURE:

Avoid detailed enumeration, if possible, by consulting with commodity and livestock groups and associations, farmers and livestock men, processors and handlers of agricultural commodities, and other agencies. Community Committeemen should be in a position to give valuable assistance.

Column 1: List crops or commodities in order of criticalness. Factors to be considered in determining the order of criticalness are: importance of crop, perishability, quantity of production, shortage of trucks, and date of need. Column 1 should be completed before consideration is given to other columns.

Column 2 Enter in this column only the number of additional trucks required to move the crop (or commodity) entered in Column 1. Example - if 1,000 trucks are required to move the total crop and 900 are now available for that purpose, the difference (100) should be entered in Column 2.

Column 3 Indicate for each item wheather the desired trucks are of light, medium, heavy or trailer type.

Column 4-7 Indicate as accurately as possible the requested dates.

Column 8 Enter any explanatory remarks deemed relevant to an understanding of your estimated requirements, comment on type of truck body desired and predominate type of hauling to be done

W. A. Wolf, Chairman
State Committee

SPS - T

Report of Critical Requirements for Surplus Government Trucks

_____ County AAA Committee Date _____

Crops or Commodities for which additional motor transportation is required in excess of available facilities	No. of Trucks required in excess of those now available	Type of Trucks required	Period of Need				Comments (List on separate sheet if necessary)
			Total		Most Active		
			Beginning	End	Beginning	End	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

November 30, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 158

Construction-44
Supplement 4

SUBJECT: Lumber

This memorandum supersedes Special Services Memorandum 147, Supplement 3, dated October 24, 1944.

Farmers may obtain certain grades and species of lumber without certificates or ratings under provisions of Directions 1 through 5 of Order L-335, as amended October 16, 1944, and Directions 6 and 7 as amended November 18, 1944. Two copies each of Directions 6 and 7, as amended, are being forwarded to each State office. The following information is presented so that State and County Committees may advise farmers, dealers and small sawmills as to the provisions controlling the release and purchase of such lumber.

Provisions of Directions 1 Through 7 Regarding Uncertified and Unrated Orders.

A. Sawmills specified below which have not been offered certified orders for all their lumber may ship (or release) the balance to lumber dealers or consumers on uncertified and unrated orders provided such shipment (or release) will not interfere with the filling of a certified order:

Mills which are currently producing less than the listed amounts of lumber (whether or not one of the species named below) per average day of eight hours of continuous operation ~~of~~ or which produced less than these amounts per day they were in operation during the days from June 3, 1943 to December 3, 1943.

a. Douglas Fir, White Fir, Noble Fir, Sitka Spruce (except air-craft grade) and West Coast Hemlock — 25,000 board feet.

b. Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Idaho White Pine and White Fir (except Idaho White Pine and White Fir produced west of the crest of the Cascade Mountain Range in Oregon and Washington), Western White Spruce and Engelmann Spruce cut by mills in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and South Dakota — 10,000 board feet.

c. Redwood cut by sawmills in California — 25,000 board feet.

d. Southern Yellow Pine cut by sawmills in any State — 5,000 board feet.

e. Cypress (red or yellow) cut by sawmills in any State — 5,000 board feet.

(over)

The above provisions mean that farmers may now purchase without certificates or ratings from mills producing daily less than the quantities of lumber specified above if these mills do not have certified orders for their entire production.

B. Sawmills specified below which have not been offered certified orders for all their lumber may ship (or release) the balance to lumber dealers or consumers on uncertified and unrated orders provided such shipment (or release) will not interfere with the filling of a certified order:

a. Sawmills producing 5,000 or more board feet of hardwood per average day may sell to consumers or dealers all species and sizes of hardwood lumber except 1-1/4" or 1-1/2" No. 1 common and better white oak, red oak, birch, beech, pecan, rock elm, hard maple and tough white ash. These restricted species and sizes may be sold only on certain orders of the military services or on appeals granted by the WPB.

b. Sawmills producing less than 5,000 board feet of hardwood lumber per average day may sell to any person all species and sizes of hardwood lumber.

C. Any person may purchase without certificates or ratings <u>all species of lumber not controlled as in A & B above</u> and in addition the following grades, regardless of the size of mill, provided such delivery will not interfere with the filling of a certified order:

Number 4 or lower grades of Douglas Fir, Southern Yellow Pine, Western Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, Redwood dunnage.

Number 3 or lower grades of Cypress.

E grade of Douglas Fir or Western Hemlock.

Culls and rejects of any species provided the supplier charges 85 percent or less of the price allowed by OPA for the lowest standard grade of the same specie.

Release of such lumber under the above conditions may be made by sawmills to dealers or <u>directly to consumers</u> or by dealers to consumers.

This means that all grades of hardwoods and softwoods not restricted by A and B above may be purchased by farmers without certificates or ratings from sawmills or dealers if these lumber suppliers do not have certified orders for their production or stock.

Other than the restrictions outlined above all grades of Douglas Fir, Larch and Red Cedar are available for farmers' use in the 17 Western and North Central States as outlined in Special Services Memorandum 134, Supplement 2, dated September 11, 1944.

1.42
1 & HSP

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

Washington State Office
Pullman
State Office Circular Letter

Cop 4

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 159 Machinery Rationing-1944-43

Subject: Rationing of Horse Mowers in Excess of Present County Quotas

Date: June 28, 1944

To: State Committeemen, County Committeemen, County Associations

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

We have recently received many inquiries from County Committees relative to the disposal of horse drawn mowers presently in the hands of dealers or expected shortly which are apparently, in many cases, not included in the county quotas.

This situation is caused by several factors. (1) Some carryover of L-170 production not presently included in county quotas; (2) Overissuance of certificates for power mowers with the result that there are not enough power mowers and too many horse mowers to fill outstanding certificates: (3) Purchases outside the trade area or county where the certificate was issued of machines originally designated for another county. This results in machinery becoming available within the county, designated for the county, apparently in excess of the county quota.

Unfortunately, the surplus mowers are in most cases not located in the areas that need them. This would involve many transfers and a great deal of difficulty. Under the rationing order (WFO-14), State Committees are authorized to increase or decrease county quotas in any manner necessary to the equitable administration of the order. The following policy has therefore been determined:

COUNTY FARM RATIONING COMMITTEE PROCEDURE:

1. No purchase certificate will be issued for a horse drawn mower unless the mower is in the hands of a dealer.

2. If the county quota for the make of mower involved has not been exhausted, the CFRC may issue certificates to the extent of the quota, but must deduct such machines for which certificates are issued from the county quota.

3. If the county quota for the make of mower involved has been exhausted and such a mower is available in a dealer's stock, the CFRC may immediately issue a purchase certificate for the mower specifying the exact machine in the hands of a specified dealer. (Same procedure as for Schedule II equipment)

4. The CFRC will keep the State Committee currently informed of such certificates issued in excess of the county quota by furnishing the following information in writing by mail:

   a. Make and description of horse mower for which certificate was issued.

   b. Name and address of dealer specified on certificate.

CONCLUSION:

Remember, this procedure applies only to horse drawn mowers, Proposed quota adjustments for other types of Schedule I machinery must be referred to the State Committee for approval before certificates are issued. (Refer to SPS-MR-1, Supplement-1)

W. A. Wolf, Chairman
State Committee

Enclosure to County Offices only.

QUOTA SURPLUSES OF HORSE MOWERS
REPORTED TO STATE COMMITTEE

Following is a list of quota surpluses of horse mowers reported to the State Committee on SPS-MR-8.

Make	No.	Location	County Reporting
David Bradley	3	Sears Roebuck Farm Store Yakima, Washington	Benton
International	3	Odessa Trading Company Odessa, Washington	Adams
International	4	Unknown	Douglas
Oliver	1	Odessa Trading Company Odessa, Washington	Grant
Massey Harris	1	Walla Walla Grange Supply Walla Walla, Washington	Walla Walla
Oliver	1	Braden-Bell Equipment Co. Walla Walla, Washington	Walla Walla
Ohio Cultivator Co.	1	Pacific Supply Cooperative Walla Walla, Washington	Walla Walla
Massey Harris	1	Grange Cooperative Wholesale Spokane, Washington	Whitman
International	3	Odessa Trading Co. Odessa, Washington	Lincoln
Oliver	1	Odessa Trading Co. Odessa, Washington	Lincoln